

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

PETITION TO CONGRESS FROM THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Mr. SHIELDS last week, presented to the United States Senate, a petition, signed by 15,000 believers in Spiritual manifestations. After briefly recapitulating the contents of the memorial, Mr. S. said:

I have now given a faithful synopsis of this petition, which, however unprecedented in itself, has been prepared with singular ability, presenting the subject with great delicacy and moderation. I make it a rule to present any petition to the Senate which is presented in its proper form, but having discharged this duty, I may be permitted to say that the prevalence of this delusion at this age of the world, among any considerable portion of our citizens, must originate, in my opinion, in a defective system of education, or in a partial derangement of the mental faculties produced by a diseased condition of the physical organization. I cannot, therefore, believe that it prevails to the extent indicated in this petition.

Different ages of the world have had their peculiar delusions. Alchemy occupied the attention of eminent men for several centuries, but there was something sublime in alchemy. The philosopher's stone, or the transmutation of base metals into gold, the elixir of life, or "water of life," which would preserve youth and health, and prevent old age, decay and death, were blessings which alchemists sought to discover by perseverance and piety. Roger Bacon, one of the greatest alchemists and greatest men of the 13th century, while searching for the philosopher's stone, discovered the telescope, burning glasses and gunpowder. The prosecution of that delusion led, therefore, to a number of useful discoveries.

In the sixteenth century flourished Cornelius Agrippa, alchemist, astrologer and magician, one of the greatest professors of hermetic philosophy that ever lived. He had all the spirits of the air and demons of the earth under his command.

Paulus Jovius says that the devil, in the shape of a large black dog, attended Agrippa whenever he went.

Thomas Nash says, at the request of Lord Surrey, Erasmus and other learned men, Agrippa called up from the grave several of the great philosophers of antiquity; among others, Tully, whom he caused to deliver his celebrated oration for Roscius. To please the Emperor, Charles the Fourth, he summoned King David and King Solomon from the tomb, and the Emperor conversed with them long upon the science of Government. This was a glorious exhibition of spiritual power compared with the insignificant manifestations of the present day. I will pass over the celebrated Paracelsus, for the purpose of making allusion to an Englishman with whose name history every one ought to make himself acquainted.

In the sixteenth century Dr. Dee made such progress in the talismanic mysteries that he acquired ample power to hold familiar conversation with spirits and angels and to learn from them all the secrets of the universe. On one occasion the Angel Uriel gave him a black crystal of a convex form, which he had only to gaze upon intently, and by a strong effort of the will, he could summon any spirit he wished to reveal to him the secrets of futurity. Dee, in his visions, saw the future of England, while he was sitting with Albertus Laski, a Polish nobleman, there seemed to come out of the Oratory a spiritual creature like a pretty girl of seven or nine years of age, with her hair rolled up before and hanging down behind, with a gown of silk of changeable red and green, and with a train, she seemed to play up and down, and to go out and in behind the books, and as she seemed to go between them the books displaced themselves and made way for her. This I call a spiritual manifestation of the most interesting and fascinating kind. Even the books felt the magnetic influence of this spiritual creature, for they displaced themselves and made way for her. Edward Kelley, an Irishman, who was present, and who witnessed this beautiful apparition, verifies the Doctor's statement; therefore it would be unreasonable to doubt a story so well attested, particularly when the witness was an Irishman. [Laughter.] Doctor Dee was the distinguished favorite of Kings and Queens—a proof that spiritual science was held in high repute in the good old age of Queen Elizabeth.

But of all the professors of occult science, hermetic philosophy or spiritualism, the Rosicrucians were the most exalted and refined, with them the possession of the philosopher's stone was to be the means of health and happiness, an instrument by which man could command the elements of superior beings, control the elements, defy the abstractions of time and space, and acquire the most intimate knowledge of all the secrets of the Universe. There were objects worth struggling for.

Among the modern professors of spiritualism, Sigisastro was the most justly celebrated. In Paris his salons were thronged with the rich and noble. To old ladies he sold beauty that would endure for centuries; and his charming Countess gained immense wealth by granting attending ecstasies to such ladies as were rich enough to pay for their service. The "Biographie des Contemporains"—a work which our present means ought to consult with care—says there was hardly a fine lady in Paris who would not sup with the shade of Lucretia in the apartments of Cagliostro. There was not a military officer who would not discuss the art of war with Alexander, Hannibal or Caesar; or an advocate or counselor who would not argue legal points with the ghost of Cicero.

These were spiritual manifestations worth paying for, and all our degenerate mediums would have to hide their diminished heads in the presence of Cagliostro. It would be a curious inquiry to follow this occult science through all its phases of mineral magnetism, &c., until we reach the present latest and latest phase of all spiritual manifestation; but I have said enough to show the truth of Barker's beautiful aphorism, "If the credulity of man is as inexhaustible as the invention of knaves."

This speech was listened to with much attention; but frequently interrupted by laughter.

Mr. Weller—What does the Senator propose to do with the petition?

Mr. Pettit—Let it be referred to the three thousand clergymen. [Laughter.]

Mr. Weller—I suggest, that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. [Laughter.]

Mr. Shields—I am willing to agree to the reference.

Mr. Weller—It may be that we may have to enter into foreign relations with these spirits. [Laughter.] If so, it is a proper subject for the consideration of that committee. It may be necessary to ascertain whether or not Americans, when they leave this world, lose their citizenship. It may be expedient that all these grave questions should be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am a humble member. I move its reference to that committee.

Mr. Mason—I really think it has been made manifest by the honorable Senator who has presented the petition that he has gone further into the subject than any of us, and that his capacity to elucidate it is greater than that of any other Senator. I would therefore suggest that it should either go to a select Committee on his motion, or be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he is Chairman. Certainly the Committee on Foreign Relations have nothing to do with it. Perhaps it would be better to allow the petition to lie on the table.

Mr. Shields—This is an important subject, and should not be sneered away in this manner. [Laughter.] I was willing to agree to the motion of the Senator from California, but I do not wish to send the petition to the Committee on Military Affairs unless the Chairman of that Committee is perfectly satisfied that he can do the subject justice. I had thought of proposing to refer the matter to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, because there may be a possibility of establishing a spiritual telegraph between the material and the spiritual world. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mason—I move that the petition lie up on the table. Agreed to.

A fugitive slave, who had "footed it" all the way from Charleston, S. C. to New Bedford, was "expressed" down to St. John, Col. Hatch, on Monday, and then took the "underground" for Canada.

Gerrit Smith announces that Dr. Beaumont, of Ohio, has announced a family of slaves which he owned, and which lived in Washington.

THE CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

From the Columbian.

We had the pleasure of attending the Convention at Cincinnati, last week, the second day of its sitting. It was a Convention of great interest, and must have been productive of great good, in disseminating important truths, and giving a new impulse to the sentiments and actions which are to redeem our country from the great evil and gigantic wrong which has hitherto ruled over it. An uncounted interest was manifested among large classes who have heretofore given no attention to the movement of Anti-Slavery men. We have never before been so well convinced of the universal hold which the Anti-Slavery cause has taken, of all classes and grades of society.

The Anti-Slavery men and women who have so long and so assiduously labored in the organization which is commemorated by these anniversaries, were on hand, with their usual zeal and earnestness, their countenances beaming with unworldly delight at the unusual interest of the multitudes about them. They were successful in calling to their aid some of the best talent in Anti-Slavery field. But the best of all, was the united purpose to work diligently, and together, for the furtherance of the common cause, unrestrained and undisturbed by any known or imagined differences of opinion, and such perfect freedom of expression on controverted points—with an entire absence of jealousy or criticism of motives, we never before witnessed. C. C. Burleigh and Lucy Stone's assaults upon the Constitution, for its pro-slavery features, were applauded by one moiety of the great assembly, without a hiss or token of impatience from the other side; while Frederick Douglass' denunciations of his Anti-Slavery features drew forth applause as loud from one side as denunciation as perfect from the other. The shafts were all aimed at actual American slavery, however and wherever it exists; and the purpose was its overthrow, however and whenever it can be effected. The speakers had a higher purpose than to wrangle about the origin of it, while the practical question of its remedy is pending.

We have seldom heard a more eloquent speech, or masterly argument, than that of Douglass, Wednesday evening, mainly in defence of the designs and work of the founders of the constitution. Lucy Stone's speech, the same evening, on the general character of American Slavery, was a scarcely less interesting specimen of a high appreciation of wrong, and indignant rebuke of the tolerance of wrong.

But altogether the most effective and heart-moving speech we heard, was that of a poor African—an old man, entirely unlearned, who could hardly speak the English language intelligibly; but whose simple narrative of the wrongs of Slavery in his own case, riveted all attention, and effected the work of the founders of the constitution. Lucy Stone's speech, the same evening, on the general character of American Slavery, was a scarcely less interesting specimen of a high appreciation of wrong, and indignant rebuke of the tolerance of wrong.

Greenwood Hall, crowded to its utmost capacity, contained but a small part, apparently, of those who crowded to the Convention. The German element, for the first time, to our observation, formed a considerable portion of the audience—showing that the recent Native American and pro-slavery demonstrations of the party to which they have heretofore been chiefly attached, have over-reached themselves, and that the intelligent foreigners in our country are to be no longer deluded by the hollow cry of Democracy, when the substance of that very essential and excellent principle is totally wanting.

JOHN MITCHEL IN A WAY TO BE REWARDED.

From the following it seems, Mr. John Mitchell is in a fair way to obtain his plantation, and its coveted stock of fat negroes. We presume it will not be material to him whether it is located in Louisiana or Alabama. He published the following correspondence and resolutions in his Citizen of the 15th inst. Like that of all young lovers, Mr. Mitchell's love for the Union is most ardent.

COMPLIMENT FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

Although it is our general practice in the Citizen to decline the publication of complimentary addresses to the Editor, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of giving the following correspondence to our readers. We believe it will give satisfaction to our friends, as it has been a source of pride to us.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, March 29, 1854.

Sir: The undersigned have been appointed a joint Committee, on the part of the Senate and House of representatives of the State of Louisiana, to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions, unanimously adopted by both branches of the General Assembly.

In the performance of this agreeable duty, and in conveying to you the sentiments which originated and led to their adoption with such unanimity, we beg leave to say, that while we cherish the warmest sympathy for all who have made patriotic sacrifices for the emancipation of a nation from political tyranny and oppression, and are ever ready to recognize them to our homes and hearts, the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in adopting these resolutions, have been actuated mainly by a high sense of your enlightened and just political principles, as specially indicated by your able defence, in the midst of fanatical opposition, of those great constitutional rights, and those national and fraternal sentiments, which are calculated to unite and harmonize the diversified interests of the country, and to cement the union of these States, on the perpetuity of which repose the highest hopes and dearest interests of mankind.

With these views and feelings, in the discharge of the duties assigned us, in the name of the people of the State of Louisiana, we invite you to the freedom and hospitalities of our capital, and avail ourselves of the occasion to add the expression of our individual consideration and respect.

M. RIVAR, Committee on the part of J. G. DE RESSAY, } of the Senate.
Geo. C. McWHORTER, } of the House of Rep's.
H. CORCORAN, }

To Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, Editor of the Citizen, New York.

RESOLUTION INVITING JOHN MITCHEL TO THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the distinguished patriot and exile JOHN MITCHEL, in consideration of his exalted character, his pre-eminent ability, and just and expanded national sentiments, as particularly exemplified in his late letter on the subject of Southern institutions, be, and is hereby, invited to the Seat of Government of this State.

Be it further Resolved, etc., that a committee of two members on the part of the House, be, and they are hereby appointed, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to JOHN MITCHEL.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, President pro tempore of the Senate.

Approved March 16, 1854. P. O. HERBERT, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MR. MITCHEL'S REPLY.

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana:

NEW YORK, April 7, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and courteous letter has just been received, enclosing a resolution of the Legislature, which extends to me the distinguished honor of an invitation to the hospitality

of your State capital. It is indeed a distinction wholly unexpected, and I fear hardly merited; but it was affectionate to deny that it has given me the keenest pleasure, and will always be remembered with pride.

My warmest thanks are especially due for this high and authoritative recognition of the cause of Irish nationality, for which cause I, as well as many better men, have for years endured the most curious refinements of malignant vengeance at the hands of our country's enemies. And now that the corrupt Parliament, Press and Administration of England are eagerly heaping deadly insults and calumnies upon the names of their intended victims, it is, to me at least, much more than a compensation that I am addressed with fraternal respect, and my hand is grasped in friendship by a higher and prouder race of freemen than Europe has known for two thousand years.

The course which I have taken as a journalist, on some questions of vital public interest, and which has had the good fortune to meet with the marked approval of the Legislature of Louisiana, was dictated by my own long-settled opinions and feelings. The ungenerous imputation which has been made—that I took that course in order to court and flatter the South at the expense of the North—the North where I have made my home—must, to Southerners, appear irrational enough. And even those who make such a charge must in modern times, be, for obvious reasons, in truth I took no thought of South or of North at all—of sectional interests or geographical parallels of latitude; but on a great question of social policy arising for discussion, I felt myself entitled, and indeed bound (having undertaken to conduct a journal at all), to deal with the same plain and independently. If my conclusions differ from those of several politicians, orators and philosophers of these parts, perhaps it is because I have drawn mine from some considerable study of history and politics in ancient and modern times, and not exclusively from the papers of Old England—the lectures of New England, and the Gospel according to the apostles of "Progress." Once for all, I refuse to believe that human wisdom and virtue were born about the beginning of the nineteenth century—were cradled in Exeter Hall—were suckled, like the infants of Iliza Silvia, by a steeple (or strong-minded female)—and have reached their highest development and bright consummate blossoming in a "Garrisonian" of Boston, howling against the Union, as a dog bays the moon.

You will not condemn me wonder at the zeal of a stranger and a refugee for that Union. In my case it is not unnatural. To me, from my childhood, the United States has been a sacred Union—one and indivisible—the complete, grandest achievement and monument of the wit and courage of Man in his own case, riveted all attention, and effected the work of the founders of the constitution. Lucy Stone's speech, the same evening, on the general character of American Slavery, was a scarcely less interesting specimen of a high appreciation of wrong, and indignant rebuke of the tolerance of wrong.

But altogether the most effective and heart-moving speech we heard, was that of a poor African—an old man, entirely unlearned, who could hardly speak the English language intelligibly; but whose simple narrative of the wrongs of Slavery in his own case, riveted all attention, and effected the work of the founders of the constitution. Lucy Stone's speech, the same evening, on the general character of American Slavery, was a scarcely less interesting specimen of a high appreciation of wrong, and indignant rebuke of the tolerance of wrong.

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JOHN MITCHEL.

Communications.

LETTER FROM MRS. FOSTER.

LEXINGTON, Ind., April 16, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND: I am now in the neighborhood in which Asa Davis formerly lived. His most intimate friend, William H. Ives, still lives here. He is a most excellent man. One whom even his enemies can accuse of nothing worse than too large a soul and too luminous a mind.

It is nearly three weeks since Stephen left for home. I remain till it is time to go to the Annual Meeting in New York. Our success in this State is far greater than was that in Michigan. The number of papers subscribed for and the amount of money contributed is some index to the state of feeling. Somewhere about \$150, have been collected and about seventy subscribers for anti-slavery papers obtained. Yet Stephen was here only about three weeks and I have been here about six or seven. The prosecution of three against the best citizens of this section of the State contributes, undoubtedly, very much to the readiness of the people to receive our ultra doctrines. But the absence of that spurious, but conscience soothing heresy, called Free Soil politics, has in my opinion, much more effect. Give me those sections of the country in which the slave's cause has never been advocated, in preference to those in which self-seeking demagogues and greedy priests have combined, as they always do in all misallied anti-slavery political parties, to lead the people into the quagmires of a worse condition than that from which they have come out. Yes we have got to clear the ground of this moderate drinking of the slaves blood, before we can reach the sots.

Yours truly, A. K. FOSTER.

HOW IT WORKS.

FRIEND MARIE: Perhaps the readers of the Bugle would be interested in hearing the result of the liquor destruction in Winchester, by the women. Well, first it was applauded by the substantial and respectable citizens of Winchester in a public meeting. Second, a large majority of the people of Randolph, including the drinking ones, think the women did right. It is astonishing, the sentiment which favors the act. Third, Page, who had his door and windows hewn to pieces, and lost several hundred dollars' worth of liquors, cannot find a lawyer, court or jury to aid him in prosecuting the women who did the good work, or the men who cheered them on. The grand jury and court of common pleas, for Randolph, have been in session and are adjourned, and poor Page could not get anything done for him. When the super-barbarian fugitive law was passed by Congress, we met and resolved that an officer for executing that perfidious act could not live in our country, and no one has ever dared receive the office in Randolph. The women are now resolving that no liquor seller can live in the country; and the rum-sellers are loading up the poison and leaving for more favorable quarters.

A vote of thanks to the women was presented at the election in our township, which was signed by all present but three—two drunkards and a Wesleyan minister.

The minister, poor fellow, was ill treated. He was asked to sign when but few names had been signed. Had it been presented to him when the names stretched over three feet of paper, he would have signed. Those who circulate petitions must always go to the minister last.

The Methodist minister in Winchester opposed the move until he came into the meeting, and saw the whole current sweeping in its favor, when he immediately turned over.

Fifteen years ago this county was a drunken kidnapping place. A whole Methodist meeting turned out on Sunday with clubs, guns and pistols to kidnap two poor women. One Methodist minister preached in one of his houses to his brother kidnapping Methodists, while they had a fugitive tied in the other end of the house. Anti-slavery lecturers were mobbed and burned in effigy. Then every man but one in Winchester was a Methodist. Our county was thoroughly evangelized, and preaching was a profitable and easy business. Now our county cannot support a minister. The Methodists have to take funds out of their book concern, and send a missionary to Randolph. What for? If it is to convert us back to such Christianity as we had when Methodists shaped the sentiments and actions of our people, God forbid the conversion. As Sam Weller says, "It can't be done," while our present population remain.

And if those who are termed infidels are to have the shaping of the sentiment in Randolph, they will entail a better population, who will not give spiritual root to one single corrupting fungus, such as drunkards, fugitive laws and the like.

Marius, your readers have a pretty fair idea, no doubt, of the present condition of Randolph; but the half is not told of its degradation and inhumanity in its old evangelical days.

Yours for whatever will make man wiser or better, whatever it may be called. J. P. DAVIS.

JAMES W. WALKER.

A brother's spirit has "passed on," and I am happy. He is happy, and I give him joy of his change!

We have each our individual attractions. To me, so it was, that there were not four men beside in the wide world, the sudden departure of one of whom could have had power to take such hold of me, not to become so much an event in my existence. And the other three are scattered full many a thousand miles over land and sea. So my own heart's brother, has gone where I wish to go—gone to an eternal love, and to be one!

Doubtless many causes united to drain the life-current from his system, and waste it to its final ebullient. But not all feel, how greatly his loss continued and crushing labors in the Anti-Slavery cause, contributed to the result. What a sad sacrifice, for the sin of the master, and the woe of the slave! How wrong to make that atonement! Such a man ought not so to break through all, even to tearing himself from this sphere, to reach his destiny in the Immortal Climes. We shall yet learn that vicarious expiation is an unwisdom, a sin equal to that for which it satisfies. The duty now is to live, even so that we are here for no other business. So we shall one day come to be just, though it deny the pleading prayer of a world.—But in what an evil case that world must be, that its miseries should condemn its most noble spirit to this untimely fate!

But James Walker is one of us still. We shall not let him part company from us now. He is yet, and all the more, a champion in our Anti-Slavery land. We have not lost him from our ranks, nor from his post as leader in the thickest of the battle. Only he will be wiser to aid, than he was before, and will make us wiser too. So he will help us, and he bids that we shall one day know it. We shall not forget him, but he will be remembered by many near and far, in the New World, and across the great waters. His old companions in arms will still think of him—those who have preached the evangel of freedom by his side—and many a circle everywhere, of those whom he has helped convert to a truer position, and a higher fidelity, will long miss him when they meet together. He will still live in human hearts.

And friends shall cling around the dear ones he has left behind, (though yet they are not left—can love leave its own?) and help to make them strong in this time of their souls' great loneliness! For their own kindest hearts in their depths shall pray, "All is well!"

"A voice fell like a falling star," when he was going up—"All is well"—and shall not they say so, with him? And another fell as the opening sky closed in upon him, his own rapturous watchword in that great hour of spirit birth—"Exultation"—and shall it not become the voice of cheer and strengthening to us all, our rallying cry in the onward, upward path before?—So we will say that he has penned the great epitaph of our brother, through whose inspiration a spirit wrote.

"Life's fitful fever over, he sleeps well!" And more than one will add with Longfellow, "Day after day we think what he is doing. In those bright realms of air; Year after year his upward steps pursuing, We see him grow more fair."

Thus do we walk with him, and keep unbroken, The bond which nature gives, Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken, May reach him where he lives; And though at times impetuous with emotion, And anguish long suppressed, Our swelling hearts have, moaning like the ocean, That cannot be at rest:

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling We can not wholly stay; By silence sanctifying, not concealing, The grief that must have way!"

And yet I can not say the last two verses, for they would not be true. O! no grief for the gone from earth—no tears for the spirit born! We are all going to that heavenly land—no lament for those who ripen into it first—and one sigh for those who have gone before!

JOSEPH TREAT. CLEVELAND WATER-CURE, April 18th, 1854.

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JOSEPH TREAT. CLEVELAND WATER-CURE, April 18th, 1854.

ROOTSTOWN AND EDINBURGH ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.

FRIEND MARIUS: At a meeting of the Rootstown and Edinburgh Anti-Slavery League, on Sunday, the 16th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, in regard to the recent decease of JAMES W. WALKER.

Whereas, a zealous and highly esteemed co-laborer in the cause of Anti-Slavery and Human Progress has departed this life, in the person of J. W. WALKER; therefore

Resolved, That we are deeply impressed with a sense of the great loss sustained by us, who are lovers of and laborers in the great work of Human Redemption, and that not only have we lost one of the most affectionate companions, but the slave has lost one of his ablest and most earnest friends, Humanity a noble advocate, and the world a savior of whom it was not worthy.

Resolved, That the loss the Anti-Slavery Society has sustained in the decease of our brother, is more to be regretted than the failure of any political scheme, or the breaking up of any or all ecclesiastical organizations.

Resolved, That if consistency be commendable, or self-sacrifice a virtue, or devotion to an unpopular cause for conscience sake be a mark of rare purity and goodness, then do we have in the life and character of JAMES W. WALKER an example worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That as an Anti-Slavery Temperance and Peace lecturer, he was talented, faithful and discreet, and well calculated to fill the post assigned him.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our warm sympathy, and should circumstances require it, we will gladly render them assistance, both out of respect for the deceased, and from that

that higher consideration of duty that we owe to the widow and fatherless.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and also to the Anti-Slavery Bugle for publication.

ERASTUS CASE, CA'N.

ARIEL CASE, 2d, Sec'y.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS IN INDIANA.

At a Quarterly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held at West Grove, Jay Co., Ia., 8th of 4th mo, 1854, J. Y. Hoover and Sarah H. Votaw were called upon to serve the meeting as Clerks.

On motion, Joshua Small, Thomas Gray, Enos Lewis, Daniel Votaw, and Sarah Kees were appointed in connection with the Clerks as a Business Committee.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M. Near the time adjourned to, the meeting again convened. When the Committee on Business presented the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

1. Resolved, That tobacco (as used in the present day) is suicidal, both mentally and physically, and to the human family.

2. Resolved, That the religious element in man, in common with every other Nature of his, seeks to be gratified, and if his spiritual vision be clouded, so that he cannot behold the true and living God, he is seen worshipping a God of his own forming.

3. Resolved, That the popular religion of the day tends to obscure and veil the mind with ignorance of its true relations to God and man, therefore it should be rejected.

4. Resolved, That the evidence we collect from the late spiritual manifestations, make us believe in the dawning of a brighter day, when man will be divested of his ignorance, and will have a better knowledge of the true relation between man and his God, which we hail with great joy.

5. Resolved, That the salvation of the race in a great measure depends upon the elevation of woman.

6. Resolved, That a religion which seeks to throw its mantle over the system of oppression as tolerated by the American Government, is altogether unfit to be called the Christian religion, which we understand to be doing unto others as we would have others do unto us.

7. Resolved, That a government which enslaves a single individual may justly be styled a despotism, undeserving the support of those who love justice more than injustice.

8. Resolved, That we look upon the attempt of Congress to repeal the Missouri Compromise as a daring act against the best interest of humanity.

9. Whereas, the action of the House of Representatives, on the bill known as the Homestead bill, manifested an illiberal, unnatural and fendish disposition in making a distinction between those who are to receive the benefits of said bill, denying the benefits to those who shall be of African extraction and all females; therefore

Be it resolved, That we cannot consistently avail ourselves of the benefits of said bill, to the exclusion of the down-trodden of any race, be they male or female.

10. Resolved, That there is no subject, ancient or modern, that is too sacred for man to

of faith," that the non-fulfillment of "national engagements" is "a great moral wrong," exposing the offenders "to the righteous judgments of the Almighty."

"Great moral wrong" my feelings upon this subject, in October, 1850. I should then have rejoiced with exceeding great joy to have been raised from your lips, to have known your words in public places, the claim in your "national engagements," and the sanctity of "national engagements."

"Great moral wrong" of their non-fulfillment; and especially when continued in the Constitution our fathers made for us, and upon which all patriots now look as the ark of our safety. I have no recollection that when the common council of the city of Cincinnati, by resolutions, refused to carry into the Constitution of the United States, for the return of fugitives from service, when the council nullified an act of Congress, made for the purpose of carrying out "national engagements into faithful compliance;" when the council called upon the people to refrain from rendering any assistance in executing the law; when public meetings were held, and speeches made proposing to defy death and the dungeon in resistance to the law, for the purpose of carrying out "national engagements?" I say I have no recollection that, on the solemn and fearful occasion referred to, any one of your "divinely-appointed institution" appeared on the stand, or in the pulpit, or otherwise to proclaim, in the name of Almighty God, that the non-fulfillment of "national engagements was a great moral wrong," exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty?" The particulars of that wild and terrific scene remain vividly impressed upon my memory; but I repeat, that I have not the slightest recollection that any one of you were ever suspected of desiring to see the law enforced, or least to contribute even moral aid to its execution.

There is, however, this difference in the two cases: the national engagement for the return of fugitives from service was incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, and therefore forms a part of the supreme law of the land; whereas "national engagements," to which you refer, as constituting what has been called an irrevo- cable compact under the name of the Missouri compromise, have no existence in fact, are unsustained by the terms of the law and contradicted by the record of the transaction.

What the co-ministers will do with this, we know not. If it shall at all open their eyes to the importance of allying all compromising, bargaining union with slaveholders, Mr. Douglas' resort will be no less valuable in its results than the clerical rebuke of its author was merited and proper.

A slave holding Union is no more to be "be- loved," by the conservators of justice and morality, than its legitimate offspring, the fugitive slave law and the Nebraska slave extension bill. Such bills and laws we shall always have while we make compacts and compromises with Slavery, plunging our faith, either to support it or even to let it alone in the Union; for what union hath light with darkness, or what concord hath slavery with freedom?

CAN'T CONSENT.

The New School Presbytery of Winchester, Va., has addressed a circular to Northern Presbyterians, deprecating the action of the last General Assembly, in calling for statistics of slavery within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, and asking to be let alone in the enjoyment of that patriarchal and scriptural institution.

The Franklin, O. Presbytery reply that they are not behind their Winchester brethren in their love for peace and concord among brethren, and that not even by implication are they to be justly charged with being disturbers of the peace of the church because they rebuke the crime of slavery. That that is a responsibility resting not on the preachers of truth, but on the wrong doers whom the true condemn. That slavery is a crime of such magnitude that ministers of religion cannot fail to re- buke it, especially as they do not fail to condemn the peccadilloes and dishonesties of common life.

But we will give the language of the Presbytery, and most gratefully, too, on the slave's behalf. They say:

"We believe slavery to be an evil of magnitude hardly exemplified in the record of social wrongs. Its characteristics need not be enumerated. They are too fully and painfully, yet, experimentally known, by millions in this land, to require recital. They are so numerous and ponderous as to crush the spirit of man, and to render him almost un- able to read the Bible, and often without the privilege of other means of grace. Slavery infuses bitterness into this life, and too often spreads the pall of death eternal over the next. Can min- isters of a religion which forbids all rebuke of sin, and all sin, with whomsoever committed, re- buke the dishonesties, and the petty peccadilloes of common life, if we will not condemn this gigantic summary of moral dereliction. With what propri- ety can we endeavor, by the use of money and gifts, to make the heathenism of distant shores, if it will make no difference, more than the dishonesties, and the petty peccadilloes of common life, if we will not condemn this gigantic summary of moral dereliction. With what prop- erty can we endeavor, by the use of money and gifts, to make the heathenism of distant shores, if it will make no difference, more than the dishonesties, and the petty peccadilloes of common life, if we will not condemn this gigantic summary of moral dereliction. With what prop- erty can we endeavor, by the use of money and gifts, to make the heathenism of distant shores, if it will make no difference, more than the dishonesties, and the petty peccadilloes of common life, if we will not condemn this gigantic summary of moral dereliction. 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Mrs. Bloomer recently introduced into her printing office at Mount Vernon, some women as compositors, whereupon the journeyman printers refused to work in the office. The *Lilly* is published in the office of the Western Home Visitor, a paper conducted by Mr. Bloomer, who was thus deserted by his journeymen. The striking jears had previously entered into combination with all the other journeymen printers in the place, that they would sustain each other in the measure.

We have no doubt but these Mount Vernon jears are as *gallant* as the majority of their craft, who are by no means behind the rest of the world in this particular. But all that is quite compatible with their opposition to woman's earning an honest living by type setting. They probably prefer that woman should be *dependent* upon their gallantry, rather than upon her own energies and skill.—This strike of Mount Vernon jears is futile. It is as fixed as destiny, that women are to be type setters, and the jears had better submit and take the proffered benefit of good company and a joint remuneration in their labor.

MR. BURLEIGH AND THE CHRISTIAN PRESS.—The report in our last, relative to Mr. Burleigh's remarks on the subject of recommending the Christian Press as an anti-slavery paper, hardly present the point of objection there made. He did not object to the theology of the Press. It was not his business in that Convention of men of every shade of theology. Nor was it their business to endorse it. And this was his objection. He objected to asking any one who proposed co-operation against slavery, what was his theology, as a test of the fitness of that co-operation. He would not ask whether he was catholic or protestant, christian or pagan, Jew or Mohammedan, and he objected to recommending in this Convention, any paper which made such a test. The other papers named were strictly *anti-slavery papers*. The objection did not lie against them. They advocated different anti-slavery measures, and he had his preference among them. Others had theirs, and each could choose for himself which he liked best.

Of course we have not pretended to repeat Mr. Burleigh's fifteen or twenty minutes' speech. It was one of his best. We have only stated a prominent point in it.

WELL STATED.—The Tribune says the question now pending before the nation, is "WHETHER FREE LABOR SHALL BECOME SLAVE LABOR, OR SLAVE LABOR BECOME FREE LABOR."

That is the question in one of its important aspects, and well stated. Another question. Is it possible to get free laborers to see this great national controversy in this light? The whole history of slavery in this country is but one demonstration of its truth. Everywhere free labor is circumscribed and degraded, and free soil converted into slave territory. Nothing but the full persuasion of this fact taking possession of free laborers, and stimulating them to appropriate resistance to the supporters of slave labor, will or can save them. We beg the free laborers of the North, who constitute the vast majority of our citizens, to consider this question, and without delay, to act in view of it.

A FURNAL DISCOURSE FOR JAMES W. WALKER, will be delivered by JAMES BARNARD, at New Lyme, on Sunday, May 7th, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.—The Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the charges against the officers of the Ohio Penitentiary, for atrocious cruelty to a colored man, have made a report, sustaining the charges against the officers.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

C. C. Burleigh writes of this grand gathering for freedom, to the *Liberator* as follows:

"I send herewith the brief sketch of the doings of our Convention, which is published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, together with the *Worshiper's* report—very fair and faithful of the remarks of Boynton, editor of the *Christian Press*, made just at the close of the last session. Had there been time, a brief reply would have been made to his remarks; but at the instant of his closing—it being about halfpast ten—President (not aware that any one wished to add a word) announced the completion of the business, and offered a concluding prayer.

Altogether, we have had an excellent Convention, and the friends are all in very good spirits about it. The attendance was large throughout;—the spacious hall was nearly full in the morning sessions, just about full in the afternoon, and in the evening, crowded and packed, while hundreds—the papers here say thousands—had to go away unable to get in. The last evening, though admission fee of ten cents was charged, the hall was full half an hour before the time to which we had adjourned. One man told me that, coming a little after the time, he met on the stairs and in the passage a crowd of people going out, such as is ordinarily seen just after the adjournment of a large meeting, and he was assured that it would be vain for him to try to get in. During the whole time, with but comparatively trifling exceptions, the proceedings were marked by perfect order and decorum, and a most attentive hearing was given to the strong, bold utterance of anti-slavery truth; the most radical sentiments being greeted with the loudest and most general applause. We had much interesting discussion, both of points on which all abolitionists are agreed, and on those about which we differ. On the second evening, Frederick Douglass made an able speech in defence of his views of the Constitution, and most of the third evening was taken up with a discussion of that subject, which even our opponents themselves much pleased with the result of the discussion, thinking a favorable impression was made. The last speech of the Convention—except Boynton's brief remarks—was made by the *Worshiper's* characteristically strong and impressive ones, which left the audience in a very good frame of mind for separating, and, in the quiet of their own homes, considering the claims of the bondman and his cause upon them."

ANOTHER FREEMAN SENT TO SLAVERY.

EDWARD DAVIS, the hero who escaped from Savannah recently, by clinging to the guards of a vessel, has been, by the U. S. Commissioner at New Castle, Delaware, sent to slavery, at the claim of a slaveholder of Macon, Georgia. Davis is, without doubt, a free born Pennsylvanian, but that avails not to avert his fate. He is the victim of this tyrannical Union, which authorizes fugitive slave laws, and appoints fugitive slave commissioners. The enormity will be best seen by the following narrative of Davis' unfortunate history, which we copy from the Tribune. Davis is a hero of the noblest stamp, and none but cravens and serviles who have no appreciation of true heroism, would doom such a man to the fate of a slave. His perished kidnappers will doubtless speedily crush out his life in the attempt to break his manly spirit, but Edward Davis can never long live a slave, and soon, doubtless, will his innocent blood be added to that of the millions of murdered victims, which will rise in Heaven against this wicked nation.

On the 5th of September, 1851, Edward Davis, a colored man, free, residing in Philadelphia, aged about 34 years, left that city with the intention of going to Hollidaysburg, but brought up at Havre de Grace, where he sold to pay his passage and went to work for a livelihood, as the lawfully supposed he had a right to do. But they have a law in Maryland, which prevents any free negro or mulatto, belonging to or residing in any other State, from going into that State for the purpose of settling; and the State of Maryland has enacted that statute, Davis was arrested, taken before a magistrate and fined. Not having the money to pay, he was thrown into the Bell Air prison, where he remained about two months. He was then brought out, tried—for what offence we cannot say—by the State of Maryland, and sentenced to hard labor, amounting to \$50 per week, after which he was removed to a slave pen in Baltimore, and there employed to cook for some fifty or sixty slaves, being told that he was working out his fine and jail fees.

After being thus employed for about six months he was taken out, handcuffed, and taken to Washington, and thence to Charleston, South Carolina. About this time he learned that he had been sold to William Dean of Macon, Georgia. Upon his arrival at Macon he was set to work upon a railroad in the course of construction, and was worked as hard as a nigger could stand. He was then placed upon a cotton plantation. Ultimately he was sent back to the railroad, but he soon broke down again, and in July, 1853, he was taken to infirmary in Macon, where he partially recovered. To the attending physicians he told the story of his sufferings, and how he had been sold, and how his legs were drawn up so that he could not walk well, and they offered \$400 for him, which his master refused. The directors wanted him to attend their patients, who were mostly slaves.

On the 12th of March last, he ran away from Macon, and came to New Castle, Delaware, where he stable until Tuesday afternoon, March 14, when he crept through the wall of the Keystone State, a steamer which sails between Savannah and Philadelphia. At 9 o'clock the next morning the steam-sailed with Davis on board. The following day he was taken off by the local authorities, and was held under the guards of the boat, calling for them to throw him the rope. Upon examination, it was found that the voice proceeded from a colored man concealed on a beam under the guards of the steam-boat. He was rescued from his perilous situation, and was taken aboard a schooner. His clothes were saturated with sea water, as the sea had become rough, and he was dipped in the water at every rock of the vessel. The hands furnished him with a dry suit, and made him comfortable.—The commander of the boat was differently disposed. Feeling the effects of Georgian law, in case he should bring a slave to a free State, he ordered his vessel to put into Newcastle, Delaware, where he had the unfortunate man imprisoned, with the intention, it is stated, of taking him back to Savannah on his return trip.

But a few days after he levelled out, public sympathy was enlisted, and a determination shown that Davis should not go back to Georgia, unless it could be established that he was not entitled to his freedom. On the 30th of March the case was heard before Justice Bradford, of New Castle. A number of witnesses were examined, and his freedom clearly proved. Mrs. Diamond, one of the witnesses, testified that she had known him since 1819, when he was about two years old. Her sister, Mrs. Martha C. McGuire, testified that she saw him at five years eleven or twelve years, and John H. Brady testified that he had known him for the last nine years.

On hearing the testimony, the magistrate discharged him from custody, there being no reason why a free citizen of Pennsylvania should be kept in a Delaware Jail, nor a crime charged against him. After his discharge, and before he had left the magistrate's office, the commander of the Keystone State appeared, and made affidavit that he believed him (Davis) to be a fugitive slave, and that he was another to the effect that he believed him to be a slave, and therefore he issued a warrant he was detained and again shut up in prison.

The Captain now returned to Savannah, and one of the newspapers of that city contained the significant article:

"We are informed that the description of the late outside passenger by the Keystone State announced by the press, was identical with that given by Mr. Dean, of Macon. Measures have been taken by the claimant and the agent of the Philadelphia steamers of this city to ascertain the truth.—The slave is said to have been recently brought from Macon to Georgia."

In accordance with this announcement, measures were taken by the claimant to get Davis released from a state of bondage. The case came on for trial before Mr. Samuel Guthrie, U. S. Commissioner at New Castle, on April 16th. The proceedings had before this magistrate are recorded below, as a new measure, but it will be the old tale against the alleged slave, and before he was decided through a telegraphic dispatch, the result of the whole was the remission of this freedborn Pennsylvanian, who had thus heroically periled his life to regain his liberty, to the man claiming to be his owner.—*Tribune*.

News of the Week

ITEMS.

The President has refused to sign the bill granting ten millions of acres of public lands for distribution among the States for the benefit of the insane.—Thirty emancipated slaves from Fayette county, Ky., passed through Louisville a few days since, on their way to Liberia.—Father Savazzi is lecturing against Papacy in England.—The Gadsden treaty has been rejected in the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 18.—John Davis, ex-U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, died last week, very suddenly, of bilious cholera.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The following is the latest intelligence in regard to this measure in the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, April 27.—An effort will be made to-morrow to introduce into the House another Nebraska bill. When the States are called for resolutions the friends of the movement will present the same as a new measure, but it will be the old tale, acquaintance with merely a new tact, and essentially the same as the proposition of Mr. Douglas. It is thought that the number of members absent will render the scheme successful. At least the most numerous objections will be made to render it so, and the opposition to the Nebraska bill are apprehensive of the result.

Mr. Benton has prepared a stinging speech in position, and will try to get the floor early. The speech will make about seven columns of *The Globe*.

NEBRASKA EMIGRATION CONVENTION.—A Convention was held at Worcester on Tuesday, in pursuance of a call issued several weeks ago, to confer on the subject of emigration to Nebraska. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the "Emigrant Aid Company," and in favor of conferring with the friends of that Company in relation to plans, &c. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for another Convention to be held at the City Hall, in Worcester, on the third of May.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE.—A negro man belonging to Mr. Richard Dowie made his escape to the North a few days ago. He had been a coar measure for some time, and he called upon almost daily to announce the loss of the fugitives. The community of Norfolk and vicinity have within the last twelve months sustained a loss of over \$30,000 of slave property by the aid of abolitionists.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

HOT AND COOL.—Cincinnati has long borne the palm as the hog city, and now it claims to be the sweetest. The Secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce says that it is a statistical fact that the United States produces more hogs than all the United Kingdom, and that Cincinnati alone exports more than the amount of domestic sugar in Cincinnati, exported by

MEAGHER vs MITCHELL.—Meagher is decent at heart, in his reply to the *Irish* Independent (Hector, not, but not his). His logic leads to one conclusion—freedom, set he dare not own it, as regards our Republic. Can we blame him, when so many natives cover before the slave—oligarchy? Here is his letter:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS,
Wednesday, March 24, 1854.

Mr. Meagher presents his compliments to Mr. Haughton, and begs to state he does not recognise in Haughton, or any other person, nor does public generally, any right or title whatsoever to require from him an expression of opinion respecting the question of African Slavery in America.

Mr. Meagher holds himself, upon all such questions, wholly irresponsible for his opinions, his silence, or his action, to Mr. Haughton, or to any other gentleman, or to the public at large, or any portion thereof.

Mr. Meagher begs leave to add, that he has taken the preparatory oath of allegiance to the Constitution, laws and sovereignty of the Republic of the United States, that he is not yet a citizen; that three years have yet to elapse before he is one; that he postpones till then his declaration of opinion regarding African Slavery in America and every other question affecting the joint compact and Constitution of the several States.

The example set to JOHN MITCHELL is good; it renounces, if mild, will be sure to go right home.

POETRY AND TRUTH.—The *New Orleans Delta*, of March 30th, contains the following, side by side, in contiguous columns:

Courage—who will be
a slave
That has strength to dig
a grave,
And therein his fetters
hide
And lay a tyrant by his
side?
Courage—Hope, how-
e'er he fly
For a time, can *never* die!
Courage—therefore, broth-
er men!
Cry "God!" and to the
fight again!

RUNAWAY on the 20th Feb. last, a negro man, named Severin, yellow complexion, with long, curly hair, and teeth as speckling his jaw. Said boy is about 24 years of age and is a very intelligent fellow, and is in the habit of getting work at the painting and varnishing business of Messrs. Said boy is about 24 years of age and will probably pass as a free man. A reward of \$50 will be given for him, and \$100 for evidence to convict any free person for harboring or employing him.

DANIEL BLOCK,
307 Camp-st.

It ought to be evident by this wrong country, and talk a great deal of nonsense in consequence.—They should either abolish their peculiar institution, or change their political system. Slavery requires a despotism like that of Russia to save it from being abolished, as well as pernicious and inhuman.—N. Y. *Tribune*.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—A Commission appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in Venezuela, have reported in favor, that slavery be instantly abolished, and the owners of the slaves be paid their value by the Government. There are no slaves under thirty-two years of age, however, in Venezuela, all children of slave mothers born since the year 1821, were decreed to be free by Bolivar, to serve an apprenticeship until they were 21 years of age. The report will be adopted, and the enfranchisement, it is said, will greatly strengthen the power of Monaga, as every slave will be entitled to cast his vote, and will all vote to sustain the Government which gives them freedom.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Senator Townsend has reported in the Ohio Senate, a bill providing that hereafter, married women shall have the same right to hold and dispose of property—the same rights of contract and defence as are conceded to male citizens.—That the wife shall retain her right to the ownership and custody of property—that married women shall have the same rights of locomotion and personal liberty as the husband, and that no husband shall, by proceedings in courts or otherwise, restrain or interfere with the same. That in the custody of children, no husband, as such, shall have preference, but the question shall be determined by the court according to right and justice. The mother must give her consent to the indentures of children, or such indentures will be invalid.

That upon the death of the husband, the wife surviving, such wife shall have the same right of heirship in the property of her husband as are or may be conferred by law upon the husband in case of the death of the wife.

Dr. Townsend has done himself credit by presenting this measure, without stint or compromise, in the face of prejudice and interest against it. Of course, our Democratic Legislature will give it the go-by as easily as possible.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On the 31st of 2nd mo., at his residence in Millwood, Guernsey county Ohio, in the 75th year of his age, JESSE SCOTT, after a short illness.

The deceased has for a number of years been engaged in urging the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed amongst those with whom he was wont to converse. He was ever zealous in the furtherance of all reform, combating the enemy of light. He was often led to lament the departure of society from that which he conceived to be the true way of light and life; he entertained a lively hope that there was emerging from a world of darkness, corruption and confusion, a Progressive people, who were free and unbiased worshippers of the true God.

But he is gone; gone to reap the reward of the righteous, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

R. S.

DIED—Near Marlboro, on the 27th of March, of consumption, THOMAS M. WICKERSHAM, aged 24 years and 10 months.

It is with regret that we announce the death of our friend. So young, so generous, so noble; with a heart imbued with a spirit of love for all mankind, it seems hard that he should have been taken from our midst. For a number of years he had been actively engaged in the Anti-Slavery cause, and his warm and active sympathies for the injured and down-trodden African race, and his labors for their emancipation, will be remembered with pleasure, by the friends of universal freedom. He has been an invalid for many years, and bore his afflictions with philosophical resignation. But now he sleeps in peace. A large circle of friends and relatives will mourn his loss, but none will lament it with that depth of sorrow—that grief which knows no reconciliation, as will his bereaved parents.—For to them he was a son indeed, ever loving, kind and obliging, ever ready to lessen their labors and soothe their sorrows. Thomas, fare thee well.—The remembrance of thy many good deeds will be held in grateful recollection by those who know thee.

S. F.

Receipts of the Eagle for the week ending April 6, 1854.

J. J. Silver, Alliance,	1.50-497
Anthony D. Yeagley, North Bend,	1.50-497
O. G. Hester, Alliance,	3.62-430
Thomas Donalson, New Richmond,	1.50-500
Mrs. P. M. R. Parker,	1.55-497
Emmie L. Ingledue, Columbiana,	2.00-053
John R. Cooper, Lee,	3.00-053
John Duguid, Freemont,	1.50-496
W. L. Bradford, Brighton,	1.50-496
Robert D. Thompson,	1.50-496
Robert Barton,	1.50-496

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Salem Quarterly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Fairmount on seventh day, the 13th of May, commencing at 11 o'clock.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the City of New York, in the REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter.

The Society will hold meetings for Business and Discussion (in some hall yet to be procured) on the evening following the public Anniversary and on the succeeding THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11th and 12th.

The members and friends of the Society far and near are earnestly invited to be present at the public Anniversary and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation at the subsequent meetings. The condition of the country in relation to the Anti-Slavery Agitation will present for the consideration of the Society, topics of the gravest importance affecting its future action; hence a large attendance is desirable.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres.
EDMUND QUINCY, S. H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

This Association will convene for mutual help and edification, and for the discharge of its appropriate duties as a religious body, in the meeting-house at Old Kennett, Chester County, on First day, the 21st of Fifth month, 1854, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., and continue by adjournments from day to day as long as necessity may require.

Creed-making forms no part of the objects of this Society. Disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, and avoiding the tangled controversies by which the popular churches are perplexed and bewildered, it seeks to unite mankind, not by agreement in theological opinions, but through oneness of spirit in respect to the practical duties of life, the communion of soul with soul in a common love of the beautiful and true, and a common aspiration after moral excellence. Its platform is broad and comprehensive. It invites the co-operation of all who recognize the Equal Brotherhood of the Human Family, without regard to sect, color or condition, and who acknowledge the duty of defining and illustrating their faith in God, by lives of personal purity, and works of beneficence and charity to mankind.

The name of "Friends" was adopted in no technical or narrow sense, and with no intention that the Society should be identified with or limited by the sectarian peculiarities of older associations, but in the broad, primary and comprehensive meaning of the word, as it was employed by Jesus when he said, "I have called you *friends*."—"Ye are my *friends*, if ye do whatsoever I command you."

We therefore affectionately invite all sincere inquirers after truth, who may be attracted by the principles of our organization, and who, weary of the strifes of sect, are looking for higher and purer manifestations of the religious sentiment, to meet with us at the time above specified, and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation.

WILLIAM BARNARD,
JOSEPH A. DUGDALE,
THOMAS GARRETT,
C. M. BURGHE,
SIXTY THREE,
BENJAMIN C. BACON,
B. FUSSELL,
ROWLAND JOHNSON,
JONATHAN LAMBORN,
EDITH PENNOCK,
HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON,
Com. of Arrangements.

Communications intended for the meeting, whether from associations or individuals, should be addressed to the clerks, Joseph A. Dugdale and Sidney Peirce, Kennett Square, Chester County, Penn.

Friends residing in the vicinity of the place of meeting, offer the hospitality of their homes to those coming from abroad.

Editors of newspapers, friendly to the objects of the meeting, are invited to publish this call.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Mail Train leaves	Pittsburgh at	8 00 A. M.
" "	SALEM,	11 05 A. M.
" "	arrives at	Crestline
Express Train leaves	Pittsburgh at	3 00 P. M.
" "	SALEM	6 06 P. M.
" "	arrives at	Crestline

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Mail Train leaves	Crestline at	2 30 A. M.
" "	SALEM	8 30 A. M.
" "	arrives at	Pittsburgh at
Express Train leaves	Crestline at	1 15 P. M.
" "	SALEM	6 30 P. M.
" "	arrives at	Pittsburgh

Salem Dental Depot.
CHESSMAN & WRIGHT,
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the profession to their Stock of Materials and instruments for Dental purposes.
Particular attention paid, to orders from a distance when accompanied by the Cash.
April 14, 1854.

TO YOUNG MEN.
PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Young Men in every neighborhood may obtain healthful, pleasant, and profitable employment, by engaging the sale of useful and popular Books, and canvassing for our valuable Journals. For terms and particulars, address, post-paid,
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.
P. S.—All Agents who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profits derived will be very liberal.
April 29, 1854.—4w.

JOB PRINTING,
Of all kinds, including Cards, Circulars, Hand-bills, Posters, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c.
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Blank Deeds, Article of Agreement, Judgments, Notes, Summons and Executions for sale at 25

ARTISTS are informed that we intend to keep a supply of Stock on hand and endeavor to promote their interest and ours, by exchanging goods for the Cash. **CHESSMAN & WRIGHT,**
Salero, April 14, 1854.

Books, Stationery, &c., &c.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to his new stock of **GOODS** for 1854. At his establishment on Main Street, Salem, Ohio, may be found

THE LAMPGLIGHTER,
A Book in interest, popularity and numbers sold, second only to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

NARRATIVE OF SOLOMON TOTHURP,
A narrative of thrilling interest, with the additional interest of being fact.

The life of **ISAAC T. HOPPER**, the world renowned Quaker, written by the celebrated Mrs. Child.

THE FOTIPIHAR PAPERS, or upper current life in New York.

Narrative of the exploring expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

Fern Leaves and Little Ferns'
Poetical Works of all kinds.

Historical Books in great variety.

Bibles and Dictionaries of all sizes.

GEOLOGICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

The Standard Medical Books.
Juvenile Books adapted to children of all ages and sizes.

FANCY BOOKS FOR GIFTS.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Of all kinds used in this region, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

BLANK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUMS.
MUSIC BOOKS, Wholesale and Retail.

A most complete and superior assortment of **STATIONERY**, consisting of Writing Papers, of all sizes and qualities, Envelopes, Gold Pens, Black, Blue and Red Ink, Friendship Cards, Printer's Cards, Port Folios, Drawing Paper, Perforated Paper, Slates, Pencils, &c., &c.

A full assortment of Materials for **ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.**

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Water Colors, Penknives, Port-Monnaies, Pocket Books, Accordions, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Special attention is called to our large stock of **WALL PAPER AND BORDERS.**

The subscriber is prepared to furnish every thing in his line that the public may demand on short notice.

J. McMILLAN.
April 29, 1854.

DR. MATTISON'S new improved self-supplying Hose Sprinkler, can be had at **J. McMILLAN'S** Book Store, Salem, Ohio.
April 29, 1854.-3t.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

At my instance, an attachment was this day issued against the property and effects of **Henry Coq, Jr.**, an absconding debtor, by Geo. W. Wilson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the Township of Perry, Col. Co., Ohio. The amount claimed by me under said attachment is \$21.12.

DAVID VALANCE.
Dated March 1, 1854.-3w.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
To Sell *Pictorial and Useful Works* for the Year 1854.
\$1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the Country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.

THE Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,) **ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,**
181, William Street, New-York.

NEW SEED STORE.

THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower-seeds; also, large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to order for dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Culinary and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c., &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown to order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin Irish and Sweet potatoes, Flower seeds and Dahlias, &c. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, as the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.

E. R. SHANKLAND,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, '54.-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.

Chinese Eight Rowed Corn
Improved Dutch " "
Sweet Evergreen " "
Philadelphia Sweet " "
Mountain June Potatoes, (very fine),
Winnebago, " (very prolific),
Mammoth Nutmeg, " "
Hutch Blossom " "
Early White Mercer " "
Ash Leaf Kidney " (early six weeks),
Sovereign " "
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and very prolific),
Daywood Seedling, " "
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.

58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported),
20 " " " Radish " "
25 " " " Celery " "
25 " " " Cucumber " "
40 " " " Grass " "
Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, SEEDSMAN,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine),
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties),
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported),
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens.

20 New & superb varieties Strawberry,
20 " " " Raspberry,
15 " " " Gooseberry.

Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1854.-3m.

